THE

HISTORICAL STUDENT'S MANUAL

BY

ALFRED WAITES.

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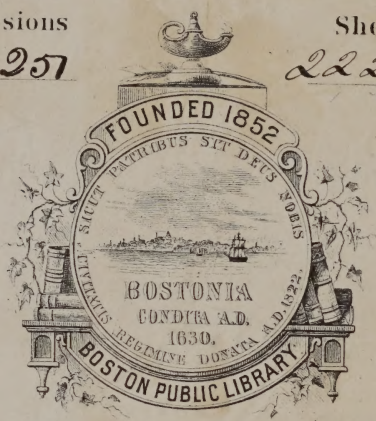

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ALFRED WAITES.

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THE purpose of this Manual is to show, at a glance, the duration of the reign of all the English monarchs, and that of their contemporaries of France, Germany, and of the Papacy, from the invasion of William "The Conqueror" to the present time.

It was thought unnecessary to repeat dates: the student will at once perceive that the reign of each ruler commences from the date placed opposite the predecessor; should there be, however, an interregnum, or should a ruler be effectually deposed, it will generally be found so stated, either under his name or in the notes accompanying each period.

The list of Popes is that authorized by the Roman Church; two anti-popes only are mentioned,—those who resided at Avignon immediately after the commencement of the Great Schism,—opposite to the names of whom no dates are placed, to indicate that these persons were not in possession of legitimate authority.

One great advantage must accrue to the student who makes use of this Manual, for, by frequently seeing the various rulers' names in juxtaposition, he will find that they become almost unconsciously memorized, and that in a brief period he will possess an acquaintance with ropean history, such as those only who have devoted much time to its study have hitherto been enabled to obtain.

The relationship of the English monarchs, from A.D. 1066, is clearly shown.

Celebrated events of each period are placed throughout, the more important or curious of which have references to the authorities from whom they were taken. The utmost care has been exercised in the verification of every date; and it is now published in the confident hope that it will meet a want too long unsupplied, and facilitate the acquisition of historical knowledge.

THE HISTORICAL STUDENT'S MANUAL.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	POPES.
Anglo-Norman Kings.	**Capetians.**	**House of Franconia.**	Alexander II., elected 1061, d. 1073.
WILLIAM I., "The Conqueror," son of Robert "The Devil" and Harlotta; m. Matilda, d. of Baldwin, Count of Flanders. *Reign:* Dec. 25, 1066-1087.	Philip I., succeeded his father 1060; d. 1108.	Henry IV., succeeded his father 1056; d. 1106.	Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), d. 1085. *Interregnum*, 1 year. Victor III., d. 1087.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066. Conflict between Gregory and Henry IV., concerning the right of investiture, 1073-1085. Henry excommunicated, 1076; submits, and humbly sues for pardon, of Gregory, at Canossa, Jan., 1077; revokes his submission, 1078; captures Rome 1084. Gregory dies in exile, at Salerno, May 24, 1085. Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1070. County justices first appointed, 1076. Beheading first introduced into England by William I., as an aristocratical method of capital punishment, 1076. Completion of Domesday Book, 1086. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, d. 1097. Surnames first used in this century.[1]

WILLIAM II., "Rufus," 3d son of William I. and Matilda. *Reign:* Sep. 26, 1087-1100.	Philip I., d. 1108.	Henry IV., d. 1106.	Urban II., d. 1099. Paschal II., d. 1118.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Urban II. announces the first Crusade, Nov. 18-28, 1095. St. George becomes the patron saint of England, 1096. 16,000 Jews murdered by the Crusaders at Triers, Cologne, and Mayence, 1096.[2] Jerusalem captured, June 27, 1099, by the Christian Army, under Godfrey de Bouillon, who is elected King of Jerusalem, and first Crusade ends, July 23, 1099. Godfrey de Bouillon, d. 1100. William II. accidentally shot in the New Forest, Aug. 2, 1100. Peter the Hermit, d. 1115.

HENRY I., "Beauclerk," 4th son of William I. and Matilda; m. 1st, Matilda of Scotland, and 2d, Adeliza of Louvain. *Reign:* Aug. 5, 1100-1135.	Philip I., d. 1108. Louis VI., d. 1137.	Henry IV., d. 1106. Henry V., d. 1125.	Paschal II., d. 1118. Gelasius II., d. 1119. Calixtus II., d. 1124. Honorius II., d. 1130. Innocent II., d. 1143.
		House of Saxony.	
		Lothaire III., d. 1137.	

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Henry IV., of Germany, captured by his son, and formally deposed, 1106. Chimneys first used in England in this century.[3] Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1109. Burning, by the Christians, of the Library of Tripoli, containing 300,000 volumes, 1110.[4] Institution of the order of Knights Templars, by Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, 1119. The Oriflamme first used as a national banner, 1124.[5] Alured of Beverley, d. 1126.

STEPHEN, grandson of William I. by Adela 4th daughter, who married Stephen, Count of Blois. *Reign:* Dec. 26, 1135-1154.	Louis VI., d. 1137. Louis VII., d. 1180.	Lothaire III., d. 1137.	Innocent II., d. 1143. Celestine II., d. 1144. Lucius II., d. 1145. Eugenius III., d. 1153. Anastatius IV., d. 1154.
		House of Swabia.	
		Conrad III., d. 1152.	

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Ghibellines and Guelphs first used as party names at the battle of Weinsberg, 1140. Abelard, d. 1142. William of Malmesbury, d. 1143. Geoffrey of Monmouth, d. 1154.

House of Plantagenet.			
HENRY II., son of Matilda, d. of Henry I. and Geoffrey of Anjou (Plantagenet). Henry II. succeeded to the throne by the arrangement made by the parties of Stephen and Matilda, in order to terminate the war, which had been waged with varying success between them; m. Eleanor of Guienne, ex-queen of Louis VII., of France, from whom she was divorced. *Reign:* Dec. 19, 1154-1189.	Louis VII., d. 1180. Philip Augustus, d. 1223.	Frederick I., d. 1190.	Anastatius IV., d. 1154. Adrian IV., d. 1159. Alexander III., d. 1181. Lucius III., d. 1185. Urban III., d. 1187. Gregory VIII., d. 1187. Clement III., d. 1191.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Arnold of Brescia burned at Rome, 1155. Constitutions of Clarendon, Jan. 25, 1164. Rome attacked and entered by Frederick I., 1167. Ireland invaded by Henry II., 1171. Thomas A'Becket, slain at the altar of Canterbury Cathedral, Dec. 29, 1170. The Bank of Venice, the first banking house in Europe, established, 1171.[6] Jerusalem recaptured by Saladin, October, 1187. Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman who has attained the Papacy; he assumed the name of Adrian IV. Taxes first levied on personal estate, in England, by Henry II.[7] The founder of the House of Plantagenet received this name from his custom of placing a plant called genêt in his hat, instead of the plume of feathers usually worn at that time.

RICHARD I., "Cœur de Lion," 2d son of Henry II. and Eleanor; m. Berengaria of Navarre. *Reign:* Sept. 3, 1189-1199.	Philip Augustus, d. 1223.	Henry VI., d. 1197. Philip and Otho.	Clement III., d. 1191. Celestine III., d. 1198. Innocent III., d. 1216.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Richard I. made prisoner by the Duke of Austria, Dec. 20, 1192, who sells him to Henry VI., of Germany; he is ransomed Feb. 4, 1194, for 150,000 marks,—£300,000 The office of Mayor, in England, dates from the time of Richard I. Richard I. mortally wounded at the siege of Chaluz, March 24, 1199. Roger de Hovedon, d. 1201. Philip of Germany is assassinated, 1208, and Otho crowned sole Emperor. Giraldus Cambrensis, d. 1222.

JOHN, "Lackland," 4th son of Henry II. The rightful heir was Arthur, who was the son of Geoffrey, the 3d son of Henry II. and Constance of Bretagne; m. Isabella of Angoulême. *Reign:* March 27, 1199-1216.	Philip Augustus, d. 1223.	Otho IV., deposed 1215; d. 1218. Frederick II., d. 1250.	Innocent III., d. 1216.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Prince Arthur murdered at Rouen, April 5, 1203. England placed under an interdict, by Pope Innocent III., March 23, 1208. The Pope absolves John's subjects from their oath of fidelity and allegiance, and gives the kingdom of England to Philip of France, 1212. John surrenders his crown to the Pope's legate, Pandulph, May 15, 1213. The interdict removed, December 6, 1213. Battle of Bouvines, Aug. 27, 1214. John signs Magna Charta, June 15, 1215. Francis D'Assisi, d. 1226. Matthew Paris, d. 1259.

THE HISTORICAL STUDENT'S MANUAL.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	POPES.
House of Plantaqenet.	**Capetians.**	**House of Swabia.**	
HENRY III., eldest son of John and Isabel; m. Eleanor of Provence. *Reign:* Oct. 28, 1216–1272.	Philip Augustus, d. 1223. Louis VIII., d. 1226. Louis IX., d. 1270. (Sainted.) Philip III., d. 1285.	Frederick II., d. 1250. Civil wars and interregnum, during which Conrad of Swabia, William of Holland, Richard of England, and Alphonso of Spain, were merely nominal rulers of Germany.	Honorius III., d. 1227. Gregory IX., d. 1241. Celestine IV., d. 1241. *Interregnum*, 1 year 7 months. Innocent IV., d. 1254. Alexander IV., d. 1261. Urban IV., d. 1264. Clement IV., d. 1268. *Interregnum*, 2 years 9 months. Gregory X., d. 1276.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Roger Bacon, d. 1292. The first regular representative Parliament is summoned by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, January 20, 1265.
Trial by ordeal was abolished in England during this reign.
Frederick II. of Germany, excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX., 1227 and 1239.
Casibelan coined gold in Britain about 55 B.C. Henry III. reintroduced gold coinage, 1247.
Conradin, son of Conrad of Swabia, executed at Naples, October, 1268.
The proscription of Frederick II., by Innocent IV. and Alexander IV., was the main cause of the ruin of his family.[8]
Henry III. borrowed 5,000 marks from the Earl of Cornwall, and for his repayment consigned over to him all the Jews in England.[9]

EDWARD I., elder son of Henry III. and Eleanor; m. 1st, Eleanor of Castille, 2d, Margaret of France. *Reign:* Nov. 20, 1272–1307.	Philip III., d. 1285. Philip IV., d. 1314.	**House of Hapsburg.** Rudolph, elected 1273; d. 1291. Adolphus of Nassau, d. 1298. From Adolphus to Sigismund every Emperor had either to struggle against a competitor, claiming the majority of votes at his election, or against a combination of the electors to dethrone him. Albert I., d. 1308.	Gregory X., d. 1276. Innocent V., d. 1276. Adrian V., d. 1276. John XXI., d. 1277. Nicholas III., d. 1280. Martin IV., d. 1285. Honorius IV., d. 1287. Nicholas IV., d. 1292. *Interregnum*, 2 years 3 months. Celestine V., resigned 4 months after his election. Boniface VIII., d. 1303. Benedict XI., d. 1304.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

The Jews were expelled from England in the time of Edward I., and never obtained any legal permission to reside till the time of Cromwell.[10]
Spectacles invented, 1299.
Sir William Wallace executed in London, Aug. 24, 1305.
Duns Scotus, d Nov. 8, 1308.
Albert I. of Germany, assassinated by his nephew, John of Swabia, May 1, 1308. Sicilian Vespers, 1282.
The house of Austria owes the rise of its glory and power to Rudolph.[11]
The Emperor Adolphus was slain at the Battle of Hasenseret, where his forces were defeated by those of Albert of Austria, who thus won the imperial sceptre, 1298.

EDWARD II., son of Edward I. and Eleanor; m. Isabel of France. *Reign:* July 8, 1307–1327.	Philip IV., d. 1314. Louis X., d. 1316. John I., d. 1316. Philip V., d. 1322. Charles IV., d. 1328.	**Houses of Luxembourg and Bavaria.** Henry VII., d. 1313. Louis V., d. 1347.	Benedict XI., d. 1304. Clement V., d. 1314. Seat of the Papacy removed to Avignon. *Interregnum*, 2 years 3 months. John XXII., d. 1334. Benedict XII., d. 1342.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Edward II. murdered in Berkeley Castle, Sep. 21, 1327.
The English army, 100,000, defeated by the Scotch army, 30,000, under Robert Bruce, at Bannockburn, —English loss, 50,000,—June 24, 1314. Dante, d. 1321. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, d. 1329.
Suppression of the order of Knights Templars, many of whom were condemned to the flames, 1309; their Grand Master, Jacques de Molay, was burned to death, in Paris, by order of Philip IV., on the 18th March, 1314.[12]

EDWARD III., elder son of Edward II. and Isabel; m. Philippa of Hainault. *Reign:* Jan. 25, 1327–1377.	**House of Valois.** Philip VI., d. 1350. John II., d. 1364. Charles V., d. 1380.	Louis V., d. 1347. Charles IV., d. 1378.	Benedict XII., d. 1342. Clement VI., d. 1352. Innocent VI., d. 1362. Urban V., d. 1370. Gregory XI., d. 1378. Throne rest'd to Rome.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

The first University in Germany, that of Prague, founded by Charles IV., 1348. The Doge of Venice, Marino Faliero, executed, April 17, 1355. Rienzi, "The last of the Tribunes," murdered by the people of Rome, Oct. 8, 1354. The English language substituted for the French in English courts of law, 1362. Battle of Cressy, 1346. Sir John Mandeville, d. 1372. John Wickliffe, d. 1384. Glazed windows were not used in England earlier than the 14th century; they were considered as movable furniture, and probably bore a high price. When the Earls of Northumberland, as late as the reign of Elizabeth, left Alnwick Castle, the windows were taken out of the frames, and carefully laid by.[13]

RICHARD II., only child of Jane of Kent and Edward "The Black Prince," who was the eldest son of Edward III. and Philippa; m. 1st, Anne of Bohemia, 2d, Isabel of France. *Reign:* June 22, 1377–1399.	Charles V., d. 1380. Charles VI., d. 1422.	Wenceslaus, deposed by the Electoral College, 1400.	Gregory XI., d. 1378. The death of Gregory caused a schism which created the greatest confusion in the church. There were now two Popes; one at Rome, the other at Avignon: Urban VI., d. 1389; Boniface IX., d. 1404, At Rome. Clement VII., Benedict XIII., At Avignon.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Richard II. deposed, Sept. 29, 1399.
Death of Arnold von Winkelried, at the Battle of Sempach, July 9, 1386.
Wat Tyler's Insurrection, 1381.
John Gower, d. 1402. Geoffrey Chaucer, d. 1400.

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ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	POPES.
House of Lancaster.	**House of Valois.**	**Houses of Luxembourg and Bavaria.**	Boniface IX., d. 1404. Innocent VII., d. 1406. Gregory XII., deposed 1409. Alexander V., d. 1410. A council was summoned, to meet at Constance, in the year 1414, by John XXIII., for the purpose of healing the schism that had so long rent the Papacy. John XXIII. was deposed March, 1415. Gregory XII. sent a voluntary resignation of his claim Benedict XIII. was solemnly re-deposed, and Otho Colonna unanimously chosen head of the church, under the title of Martin V., Nov., 1417.
HENRY IV. was the son of John of Gaunt, D. of Lancaster (who was the 4th son of Edward III. and Philippa) and of Blanche, of Lancaster who was the daughter of Edmund Crouchback, 2d son of Henry III. and Eleanor; m. 1st, Mary Bohun of Hereford, 2d, Jane, daughter of the King of Navarre. *Reign:* Sep. 30, 1399–1413. The rightful heir to the throne was Edward Mortimer, E. of March, who was a grandson of Lionel, D. of Clarence, who was the 3d son of Edward III.	Charles VI., d. 1422.	Robert, d. 1410. Sigismund, d. 1437.	

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Captivity and death of Bajazet, 1403. Rebellion of the Percies, and Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403. Tamerlane, d. 1405. Execution of Scrope, Archbishop of York, for treason, June 8, 1405, the first instance in England of capital punishment inflicted on a Bishop.

HENRY V., eldest son of Henry IV. and Mary Bohun; m. Catharine of France. *Reign:* March 21, 1413–1422.	Charles VI., d. 1422.	Sigismund, d. 1437.	Martin V., d. 1431.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

John Huss, burned at Constance, July 7, 1415. Council of Constance, 1414–1418. Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415. Zisca, d. Oct. 12, 1424.

HENRY VI., son of Henry V. and Catherine of France; m. Margaret of Anjou. *Reign:* Sep. 1, 1422–1461.	Charles VII., d. 1461.	**House of Austria.** Albert II., d. 1439. Frederick III., d. 1493.	Martin V., d. 1431. Eugenius IV., d. 1447. Nicholas V., d. 1455. Calixtus III., d. 1458. Pius II., d. 1464.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Joan of Arc, burned as a sorceress at Rouen, May 30, 1431. Charles VII. instituted the first standing army in Europe, 1444.[14] Wars of the Roses began, 1455. Building of St. Peters commenced by Pope Nicholas V., 1450. Jack Cade, d. July 11, 1450. Gutenberg first used cut-metal types in printing the Mazarin Bible, 1450–1455. Mohammed II. captured Constantinople, and dissolved the Eastern Empire, 1453. Schoeffer invented cast-metal types, which were first used, 1459.

The defence of Belgrade, 1456, by John Hunniades, was the last and most glorious action of his life; after a siege of forty days, the Turks, who had already entered the town, were compelled to retreat, and the joyful nations celebrated Hunniades and Belgrade as the bulwarks of Christendom. About a month afterwards the champion expired. His most splendid epitaph, Gibbon says, was the regret expressed by Mahomet II., that he could no longer hope for revenge against the single antagonist who had triumphed over his arms. John Hunniades, d. Sept. 10, 1456.[15]

House of York. EDWARD IV., eldest son of Richard, D. of York, and Cicely Neville; his grandmother was the daughter of the Earl of March, who was son of Lionel, D. of Clarence, 3d son of Edward III. (on the maternal side); his paternal grandfather was Richard, E. of Cambridge, son of Edmund Langley, 5th son of Edward III.; m. Elizabeth Grey. *Reign:* March 4, 1461–1483.	Louis XI., d. 1483.	Frederick III., d. 1493.	Pius II., d. 1464. Paul II., d. 1471.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Louis XI. was the first King entitled "His most Christian Majesty."[16] Cardinal Balue arrested and imprisoned by Louis XI., April, 1469. He was confined in an iron cage of his own invention, in which it was impossible for him to stand upright or stretch himself at length. He remained a prisoner eleven years.[17]

Earl of Warwick, "The King-Maker," killed at the Battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471.
Charles the Bold, D. of Burgundy, slain at the Battle of Nancy, 1477. Luther born, Nov. 10, 1483.

EDWARD V., elder son of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Grey. *Reign:* April 9, 1483–1483.	Louis XI., d. 1483.	Frederick III., d. 1493.	Sixtus IV., d. 1484.
RICHARD III., brother of Edward IV. and 4th son of Richard, D. of York, and Cicely Neville; m. Anne Neville. *Reign:* June 26, 1483–1485.	Charles VIII., d. 1498.	Frederick III., d. 1493.	Sixtus IV., d. 1484. Innocent VIII., d. 1492.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Murder of Edward V. and the D. of York in the Tower, August, 1483. Richard III. slain at the Battle of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485.

House of Tudor. HENRY VII., son of Edmund Tudor, E. of Richmond (who was the son of Owen Tudor by Catherine, d. of Charles VI. of France, and Widow of Henry V. of England) and Margaret Beaufort, sole daughter and heiress of John, D. of Somerset, and great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, D. of Lancaster, who was 4th son of Edward III.; m. Elizabeth of York, d. of Edward IV., thus uniting the rival houses of York and Lancaster, and ending the Wars of the Roses. *Reign:* August 22, 1485–1509. The daughters of Edward IV., and Edward Plantagenet, the young E. of Warwick, had better claims than Henry to the throne. He was the son of the D. of Clarence, who was 3d son of Richard, D. of York, and brother of Edward IV.	Charles VIII., d. 1498, Louis XII., d. 1515.	Frederick III., d. 1493. Maximilian I., d. 1519.	Innocent VIII., d. 1492. Alexander VI., d. 1503. Pius III., d. 1503. Julius II., d. 1513.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Lorenzo de Medici, d. 1492. Ferdinand and Isabella make their triumphant entry into Granada, and abolish the Moorish Empire, 1492.

Columbus discovers America, 1492. Savonarola burned at Florence, 1498.

Diet at Worms, 1495. This assembly is celebrated for the establishment of a perpetual public peace, and of a paramount court of justice,—the Imperial Chamber. The object of the Diet was to provide an effectual remedy for private wrongs or disputes between states of the empire, which might supersede all pretence for taking up arms.[18]

Torquemada, Grand Inquisitor of Spain, d. 1498. During the term of his administration 10,220 individuals were burned alive; 6,860 burned in effigy, died in prison or fled; and 97,321 suffered from confiscation of property or perpetual imprisonment: so that the total number of families destroyed by this one friar alone amounted to 114,401.[19]

Printing introduced in Scotland, 1501. Philip de Commines, d. 1511.

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ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	POPES.
House of Tudor.	**House of Valois.**	**House of Austria.**	Julius II., d. 1513. Leo X., d. 1521. Adrian VI., d. 1523.
HENRY VIII., second son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York; m. 1st, Catherine of Arragon; 2d, Anne Boleyn; 3d, Jane Seymour; 4th, Anne of Cleves; 5th, Catherine Howard; 6th, Catherine Parr. *Reign:* April 22, 1509–1547.	Louis XII., d. 1515. Francis I., d. 1547.	Maximilian I., d. 1519. Charles V., d. 1558.	Clement VII., d. 1534. Paul III., d. 1549.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

In the sixteenth century, Spain became the first power in Europe. The daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, Joanna, married the ruler of the Netherlands, Philip of Austria (son of Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and Maximilian, son of Frederick, Emperor of Germany); their son, Charles (V.), consequently succeeded to Castile, Arragon, Burgundy, and the Netherlands. In 1516, his grandfather, Ferdinand, died, whom he succeeded as King of Spain; in 1519, his other grandfather, the Emperor Maximilian, died, when Charles succeeded to the empire of Germany. This great power declined with portentous rapidity, so that in three reigns after the death of Philip II. (son of Charles V.), it had sunk to the lowest depth of degradation, caused, for the most part, by that fatal policy which dictated the suppression of the freedom of religious and political thought.

Pope Leo X. issued a bull condemning the doctrine of Luther, June 15, 1520. Luther burned the bull, Dec. 11, 1520. Luther d., 1546. Raphael, d. 1520. Battle of Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525. At the first Diet of Spire, 1526, the power was unanimously granted to every Prince of managing ecclesiastical matters as he thought proper till the meeting of a general council. This was revoked, by a plurality of voices, at the second Diet, 1529. The decree announcing the revocation was protested against by some of the princes and members, who appealed to the Emperor and a future council; hence arose the denomination of Protestants, which, from this period, was given to those who renounced the communion of Rome.[20] Cardinal Wolsey, d. 1530. Abolition of the Papal Supremacy in England, 1534. The first primers were published soon after the commencement of the reformation; one in 1535, another in 1539.[21] Anne Boleyn beheaded, May 19, 1536. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded, July 28, 1540. Pizarro assassinated by Juan de Herrada, June 26, 1541. Catherine Howard beheaded, Feb. 12, 1542. Fernando Cortes, d. Dec. 2, 1547; his fate was similar to that of all those who distinguished themselves in the discovery or conquest of the new world: envied and neglected by contemporaries, admired and celebrated by posterity.[22] Council of Trent, 1545–63. Persecution of the Vaudois, 1545. Loyola, d. 1556.

EDWARD VI., son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour. *Reign:* Jan. 28, 1547–1553.	Henry II., d. 1559.	Charles V., d. 1558.	Paul III., d. 1549. Julius III., d. 1555

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Duke of Somerset, Protector, beheaded, Jan. 22, 1552. Lady Jane Grey proclaimed Queen, July 10, 1553; relinquished the title, July 19, 1553. Calvin caused Servetus to be burned to death, as a heretic, at Geneva, October 27, 1553.[23] Michael Angelo, d. 1564.

MARY, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon; m. Philip II., of Spain. *Reign:* July 6, 1553–1558.	Henry II., d. 1559.	Charles V. abdicated in favor of Ferdinand, 1556.	Marcellus II., d. 1555. Paul IV., d. 1559.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Execution of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Dudley, Feb. 12, 1554. Martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer, Oct. 16, 1555. Burning of Cranmer, March 21, 1556. Loss of Calais, last English possession in France, Jan. 7, 1558. Death of Henry II., in consequence of a wound received in a tournament, July 10, 1559.

ELIZABETH, d. of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. *Reign:* Nov. 17, 1558–1603.	Henry II., d. 1559. Francis II., d. 1560. Charles IX., d. 1574. Henry III., d. 1589.	Ferdinand I., d. 1564. Maximilian II., d. 1576. Rodolph II., d. 1612.	Pius IV., d. 1565. Pius V. d. 1572. Gregory XIII., d. 1585. Sixtus V., d. 1590. Urban VII., d. 1590. Gregory XIV., d. 1591. Innocent IX., d. 1591. Clement VIII., d. 1605.
	House of Bourbon.		
	Henry IV., d. 1610.		

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

In 1554, John Lok went to the West Coast of Africa in search of ivory and gold-dust, and he, first of Englishmen, discovering that the negroes "were a people of beastly living, without God, law, religion or commonwealth," gave some of them the opportunity of a lift in creation, and carried off five as slaves.[24] In the year 1564, the Bishops of the English Church urged the clergy of their several dioceses to subscribe to the liturgy, ceremonies and discipline of the church; those who refused were called Puritans, a name of reproach, derived from the Cathari or Puritani of the third century.[25] Lord Darnley murdered at Kirk-a-Field, Feb. 10, 1567. Alva arrived in the Netherlands, and established the Council of Blood, 1567. Execution of the Counts Egmont and Horn, at Brussels, June 5, 1568. The Netherlands revolted, under William of Orange, 1572, who entered Brussels in triumph, Sept. 23, 1577, and was assassinated by Balthazar Gerard, July 10, 1584. Battle of Moncontour, 1569. The Regent, Murray, assassinated by Bothwellhaugh, Jan. 23, 1570. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. John Knox, d. Nov 24, 1572. Sir Francis Drake discovered gold at San Francisco, Cal., 1579.[26] Sir Philip Sidney, d. Oct. 17, 1586. Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle, Feb. 8, 1587. Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588. Henry III. assassinated by Jacques Clement, Aug. 2, 1589. Battle of Ivry, 1590. Torquato Tasso, d. April 25, 1595. Edict of Nantes, April 13, 1598. Spenser, d. January 16, 1599.

House of Stuart.	Henry IV., d. 1610. Louis XIII., d. 1643.	Rodolph II., d. 1612. Matthias, d. 1619. Ferdinand II., d. 1637.	Clement VIII., d. 1605. Leo XI., d. 1605. Paul V., d. 1621. Gregory XV., d. 1623. Urban VIII., d. 1644.
JAMES I. (and VI. of Scotland) was the son of Lord Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots. Darnley was the son of Matthew Stuart, E. of Lenox, and Margaret Douglas, who was daughter of the E. of Angus and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV. Mary was daughter of James V., of Scotland, and Mary of Guise. James V. was son of James IV. and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. Darnley was thus great-grandson, and Mary great-granddaughter, of Henry VII.; m. Anne of Denmark. *Reign:* March 24, 1603–1625.			

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

During the first eighty years of the seventeenth century many thousands of persons were put to death in Europe for witchcraft.[27] James I. sold several peerages for considerable sums, and created a new order of hereditary knights, called baronets, who paid £1000 each for their patents.[28] Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5, 1605. Henry IV. assassinated by Ravaillac, May 14, 1610. The last victims of heresy in England, Legat and Wightman, were burned at the stake by the Bishops of London and Lichfield, in 1611.[29] Shakespeare, d. April 23, 1616. Cervantes, d. April 23, 1616. Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, Oct. 29, 1618. Commencement of the Thirty Years' War, 1618. Dr. Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, 1619. Execution of John Barneveldt, May 13, 1619. "House of Burgesses," the first representative body in America, convened at Jamestown, 1619.[30] The Plymouth Colonists (Pilgrims) landed at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 21, 1620. Impeachment of Lord Bacon, May 3, 1621. The first regularly-published newspaper, bearing the title of "*The Certaine News of the Present Week*," first number dated May 23, 1622.

THE HISTORICAL STUDENT'S MANUAL.

ENGLAND. House of Stuart.	FRANCE. House of Bourbon.	GERMANY. House of Austria.	POPES.
CHARLES I., second son of James I. and Anne of Denmark; m. Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV., of France. *Reign:* March 27, 1625–1649.	Louis XIII., d. 1643. Louis XIV., d. 1715.	Ferdinand II., d. 1637. Ferdinand III., d. 1657.	Urban VIII., d. 1644. Innocent X., d. 1655.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

The Massachusetts Bay colonists (Puritans) entered Salem Harbor, Sep. 16, 1628. Kepler, d. Nov. 15, 1630. Gustavus Adolphus slain at the Battle of Lutzen, Nov. 16, 1632. Assassination of Wallenstein, Feb. 25, 1634. Trial of Hampden, June 12, 1637. Strafford beheaded, May 12, 1641. Attempt of Charles to seize the five members in the House of Commons, Jan. 4, 1642. Galileo, d. Jan. 8, 1642. Cardinal Richelieu, d. Dec. 4, 1642. Battle of Marston Moor, July 2, 1644. Laud beheaded, Jan. 10, 1645. Battle of Naseby, June 14, 1645. Treaties of Westphalia, which ended the thirty years' war, signed, 1648. Trial of Charles, Jan. 20; sentenced to death, Jan. 27; beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649.

THE COMMONWEALTH, Jan. 30, 1649–1660.	Louis XIV., d. 1715.	Ferdinand III., d. 1657. Leopold I., d. 1705.	Innocent X., d. 1655. Alexander VII., d. 1667.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Descartes, d. Feb. 11, 1650. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651. Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament, April 20, 1653; he is made Lord Protector, Dec. 16, 1653; hanged Don Pantaleon Sa, brother to the Portuguese Ambassador, for assassination, 1654[31]; d. Sept. 3, 1658. Richard Cromwell resigned the title of Lord Protector, May 13, 1659. Milton, d. Nov. 8, 1674.

CHARLES II., eldest son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; m. Catherine of Braganza. *Reign:* May 29, 1660–1685.	Louis XIV., d. 1715.	Leopold I., d. 1705.	Alexander VII., d. 1667. Clement IX., d. 1669. Clement X., d. 1676. Innocent XI., d. 1689.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Desecration of the grave of Cromwell (Jan. 30, 1661); those who had fled before him were forced to content themselves with the miserable satisfaction of digging up, hanging, quartering, and burning the remains of the greatest prince that has ever ruled England.[32] Cardinal Mazarin, d. 1661. Pascal, d. Aug 19, 1662. The Great Plague, 1664–65. The Great Fire of London, 1666. Charles II. betrayed his country to France, May, 1670.[33] Molière, d. Feb. 17, 1673. Sir Matthew Hale, d. 1676. "Habeas Corpus" Act passed, May 27, 1679. The words "Whig" and "Tory" were first used, in their application to English factions, in the year 1679.[34] Sir Thomas Browne, d. 1682. John Sobieski compelled the Turks to raise the siege of Vienna, Sept. 12, 1683. Philadelphia founded, 1683. John Bunyan, d. 1688.

JAMES II., second son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; m. 1st, Anne Hyde, daughter of E. of Clarendon; 2d, Mary d'Este, of Modena. *Reign:* Feb. 6, 1685–1688.	Louis XIV., d. 1715.	Leopold I., d. 1705.	Innocent XI., d. 1689.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Rebellion of Monmouth, and Battle of Sedgemoor, June–July, 1685; Monmouth beheaded, July 15, 1685. Jeffreys held the Bloody Assizes, and hanged three hundred and twenty persons, 1685.[35] Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685. Trial of the seven Bishops, June 29–30, 1688. Landing of the Prince of Orange, Nov. 5, 1688. James II. fled from England, Dec. 22, 1688.

WILLIAM (III.) AND MARY. William was the son of P. William of Nassau and Mary, daughter of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria. Mary was daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde. *Reign:* Feb. 13, 1689-1702.	Louis XIV., d. 1715.	Leopold I., d. 1705.	Innocent XI., d. 1689. Alexander VIII., d. 1691. Innocent XII., d. 1700. Clement XI., d. 1721.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Bill of Rights, Nov., 1689. Commencement of the English National Debt, 1692. Glencoe Massacre, 1692. Witch delusions in Salem, Mass., 1692. Queen Mary d., Dec. 28, 1694. Richard Baxter, d. 1691. Treaty of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697. Dryden, d. 1701.

ANNE, daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde; m. P. George of Denmark. *Reign:* May 8, 1702–1714.	Louis XIV., d. 1715.	Leopold I., d. 1705. Joseph, d. 1711. Charles VI., d. 1740.	Clement XI., d. 1721.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

War of the Spanish Succession, 1701–1714. Battle of Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704. John Locke, d. 1704. Union of Scotland with England, under the name of Great Britain, May 1, 1707. Famine in France, 1709. Charles XII. defeated at Pultowa, July 8, 1709; killed at Fredericshall, Dec. 11, 1718. Sachevereli's Riots, 1710. William Penn, d. 1718. John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, d. 1722.

House of Brunswick.			
GEORGE I., son of the Duke of Brunswick Luneburg (afterwards Elector of Hanover) and Sophia, youngest child of the Elector Palatine and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. and Anne of Denmark; m. Sophia Dorothy, of Zelle. *Reign:* Aug. 1, 1714–1727.	Louis XIV., d. 1715. Louis XV., d. 1774.	Charles VI., d. 1740.	Clement XI., d. 1721. Innocent XIII., d. 1724. Benedict XIII., d. 1730.

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Joseph Addison, d. 1719. South Sea Bubble bursts, Sept. 29, 1720. Peter the Great, d. Feb. 8, 1725. Sir Isaac Newton, d. March 20, 1727. Robert Walpole, d. 1745.

THE HISTORICAL STUDENT'S MANUAL.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	POPES.
House of Brunswick.	**House of Bourbon.**	**House of Austria.**	
GEORGE II., son of George I. and Sophia Dorothy; m. Wilhelmina Carolina, of Brandenburgh Anspach. *Reign:* June 11, 1727–1760.	Louis XV., d. 1774.	Charles VI., d. 1740; last Emperor of the House of Austria. *Interregnum*, 2 years. Charles Albert of Bavaria, d. 1745.	Benedict XIII., d. 1730. Clement XII., d. 1740. Benedict XIV., d. 1758. Clement XIII., d. 1769.
		House of Austria-Lorraine.	
		Francis I., d. 1765.	

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

George Washington, born Feb. 22, 1732. Battle of Molwitz, 1741. War of the Austrian Succession, 1741–1748. Alexander Pope, d. 1744. Dean Swift, d. 1745. Battle of Culloden, April 27, 1746. Prince of Wales d., March 20, 1751. The New Style introduced, Sept. the 3d being accounted the 14th, Sept. 2, 1752. Admiral Byng shot, March 14, 1757. Capture of Quebec, and deaths of Wolfe and Montcalm, 1759.

Parmentier, 1737–1813. This celebrated Frenchman devoted himself to the propagation of the potato as a means of warding off the danger of famine which had so often oppressed the peasantry of France. He was the first who made bread from this esculent; he labored with unwearied assiduity to make its excellent properties appreciated; he issued pamphlets without number, planted immense tracts of land with the vegetable, and offered potatoes to the poor at the bare cost of production,—nay, even gratuitously. In vain, however: their ignorant prejudices were not to be thus overcome. He then prohibited their free distribution; placed watchmen to guard his fields, and published through all the villages the warning, that those who should presume to molest his crops would be visited with the severest penalties of the law. In an instant, the potato acquired all the sweetness of forbidden fruit; organized bodies of peasantry robbed his fields at nightfall, when the sentinels were withdrawn; the vegetable began to be cultivated on every side, and the good Parmentier hailed with tears of joy the accomplishment of his benevolent purpose.[36]

GEORGE III., grandson of George II., and son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Augusta of Saxe Gotha; m. Sophia Charlotte, of Mecklenburg Strelitz. *Reign:* Oct. 25, 1760–1820.	Louis XV., d. 1774. Louis XVI., d. 1793.	Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, d. 1765. Joseph II., d. 1790. Leopold II., d. 1792. Francis II., d. 1835.	Clement XIII., d. 1769. Clement XIV., d. 1774. Pius VI., d. 1799. Pius VII., d. 1823.
	The Republic.		
	Convention, 1792. Directory, 1795. Consulate, 1799.	The title of Emperor of Germany abolished, August 6, 1806; Francis II. assumes the title of Francis I. Emperor of Austria.	
	The Empire, 1804.		
	Napoleon I., abdicated, 1814-1815.		
	House of Bourbon.		
	Louis XVIII. (King), d. 1824.		

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Treaty of the Partition of Poland, by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, Aug. 5, 1772.

Revolution of the American Colonies commenced with the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. Surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the U.S., Sept. 3, 1783.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings, commenced Feb. 13, 1778. Lessing, d. 1781. Dr. Johnson, d. 1784. Frederick II., of Prussia, d. 1786. Adam Smith, d. July 8, 1790.

Edmund Burke, d. 1797. Union of Great Britain with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801. Schiller, d. 1805. Last representative of the House of Stuart, Cardinal York, died at Rome, 1807.

French Revolution, 1789. Reign of Terror, May 31, 1793—July 28, 1794. Execution of Louis XVI., Jan. 21, 1793. Between the month of March, 1793, and the 17th July, 1794, the number of victims guillotined in Paris amounted to one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.[37] The new Reign of Terror: wholesale massacres of republicans by the royalists, 1795.[38] Washington d., Dec. 14, 1799. Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor of the French, May 18, 1804. Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2, 1805. Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815. Napoleon Bonaparte arrives at St. Helena, Oct. 16, 1815. When Napoleon was engaged in the conquest of Germany (1806), the Elector William of Hesse endeavored to preserve his neutrality, and consequently fled from the country to escape the popular indignation; Amschel, a Jew, rescued the private treasures of the Elector and preserved them with scrupulous fidelity; being subsequently rewarded with the favor of princes, he obtained an extensive credit, and, as the first Baron Rothschild, became the founder of the richest house in the world.[39]

GEORGE IV., eldest son of George III. and Sophia Charlotte; m. Caroline of Brunswick. *Reign:* Jan. 29, 1820–1830.	Louis XVIII., d. 1824. Charles X., abdicated, Aug. 2, 1830.	Francis I., d. 1835.	Pius VII., d. 1823. Leo XII., d. 1829. Pius VIII., d. 1830.

Bonaparte d., May 5, 1821. CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS. Byron, d. April 19, 1824.

Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, April 13, 1829. Goethe, d. March 22, 1832. Lafayette, d. May 20, 1834.

WILLIAM IV., third son of George III. and Sophia Charlotte. *Reign:* June 26, 1830–1837.	**House of Orleans.**	Francis I., d. 1835. Ferdinand I., abdicated in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, Dec. 2, 1848.	Pius VIII., d. 1830. Gregory XVI., d. 1846.
	Louis Philippe, abdicated, Feb. 24, 1848.		

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Reform Act passed, June 7, 1832. Sir Walter Scott d., Sept. 21, 1832. Abolition of slavery in all English possessions, Aug. 28, 1833. Talleyrand, d. May 17, 1838.

VICTORIA, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III. and Victoria of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld; m. Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. *Reign:* June 20, 1837—.	Louis Philippe, abdicated, Feb. 24, 1848; d. 1850.	Francis Joseph.	Gregory XIV., d. 1846. Pius IX.
	Republic, 1848.		
	Empire, 1852.	The title of Emperor of Germany restored by William of Prussia, who was proclaimed Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871.	
	Napoleon III.		
	Republic rest'd, 1870.		

CELEBRATED PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Duke of Wellington, d. Sept. 14, 1852. Daniel Webster, d. Oct 24, 1852. England, France, and Turkey engage in war with Russia, March 28, 1854. Peace proclaimed with Russia, April 28, 1856. The first public message, from the Queen to President Buchanan, sent through the Atlantic Cable Aug. 17, 1858. Humboldt, d. May 6, 1859. Lord Macaulay, d. Dec. 28, 1859. Cavour, d. June 6, 1861. Prince Albert, d. Dec. 14, 1861. Thackeray, d. Dec. 24, 1863. Southern States of America rebel, and Jefferson Davis elected provisional President, Feb. 4-8, 1861. Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln, Sept. 22, 1862. Surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865. Assassination of Lincoln, April 14, 1865. War between Germany and Austria, 1866. Emperor Maximilian of Mexico shot, June 19, 1867. Dickens, d. June 9, 1870. Unification of Italy, 1870. Declaration of war between Germany and France, July, 1870. Surrender of Napoleon and his Army at Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870. Napoleon III. died in exile, at Chiselhurst, Kent, Jan. 9, 1873.

AUTHORITIES.

1. Surnames first used, &c.—Hallam, Mid. Ages, vol. i., p. 189.

2. 16,000 Jews murdered by crusaders, &c.—Menzel, Geschichte der Deutschen, vol. i., p. 365.

3. Chimneys first used in England, &c.—Hallam, Mid. Ages, vol. iii., p. 333 and note.

4. Burning, by the Christians, of the Library, &c.—Menzel, Gesch. d. Deutschen, vol. i., p. 374 and note.

5. Oriflamme first used, &c.—Bohn's Joinville, p. 390.

6. Bank of Venice, first banking, &c.—M'Culloch, Dic. of Commerce, p. 123.

7. Henry II. first levied taxes on personal estate, &c.—Hume, Hist. Eng., vol. i., chap. 9, p. 469.

8. The proscription of Frederick II., &c.—Hallam, Mid. Ages, vol. ii., p. 193.

9. Henry III. borrowed 5000 marks, &c.—Hume, Hist. Eng., vol. ii., p. 136.

10. Jews expelled from England, &c.—Hallam, Mid. Ages, vol. iii., p. 320. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vol. i., p. 103.

11. The House of Austria owes the rise, &c.—Bayle, Hist. Disc. Gustavus Adolphus, chap. 2, p. 1.

12. Suppression of the order of Templars, &c.—Michelet, Hist. France, vol. i., pp. 366–391.

13. Glazed windows were not used, &c.—Hallam, Mid. Ages, vol. iii., pp. 333, 334.

14. Charles VII. instituted first, &c.—Hallam, Mid. Ages, vol. i., p. 260.

15. Defence of Belgrade, by Hunniades, &c.—Gibbon's Rome, vol. vii., p. 278.

16. Louis XI. was the first king, &c.—Voltaire, Manners and Spirit of Nations, vol. ii., p. 268.

17. Cardinal Balue arrested, &c.—Commines' Memoirs, vol. ii., p. 39 and note.

18. Diet at Worms, &c.—Hallam, Mid. Ages, vol. ii., pp. 95–97.

19. Torquemada, Grand Inquisitor, &c.—Motley, Hist. Dutch Republic, vol. i., p. 323.

20. At the first Diet of Spire, &c.—Mosheim, Eccl. Hist., vol. iv., pp. 72–74.

21. The first primers were published, &c.—Froude, Hist. Eng., vol. iv., p. 442.

22. Fernando Cortes, &c.—Robertson, Hist. America, book v., p. 260.

23. Calvin caused Servetus, &c.—Gibbon's Rome, vol. vi., p. 252 and note.

24. In 1554 John Lok, &c.—Froude, Hist. Eng., vol. viii., p. 439.

25. In the year 1564, the Bishops, &c.—Neal's Preface, Hist. Puritans, p. x.

26. Sir Francis Drake discovered gold, &c.—Froude, Hist. Eng., vol. xi., p. 419.

27. During the first 80 years of 17th century, &c.—Mackay, Extr. Pop. Delusions, vol. ii., p. 141. Menzel, Gesch. d. Deutsch., vol. ii., 9th book, chap. 9.

28. James I. sold several peerages, &c.—Hallam, Const. Hist., p. 195.

29. The last victims of heresy in England, &c.—Buckle, Hist. Civilization, vol. i., p. 249.

30. "House of Burgesses," first rep. body, &c.—Bancroft, Hist., vol. i., p. 154.

31. Don Pantaleon Sa hanged, &c.—Hume, Hist. Eng., vol. vii., p. 237.

32. Desecration of the grave of Cromwell, &c.—Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vol. i., p. 116.

33. Charles II. betrayed his country, &c.—Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vol. i., pp. 154–158.

34. The words "Whig" and "Tory" first used, &c.—Hallam, Const. Hist., p. 478.

35. Jeffreys held the Bloody Assizes, &c.—Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vol. i., p. 489.

36. Parmentier, 1737–1813, &c.—Meyer's Volksbibliothek, Die Elemente der Botanik, pp. 87, 88.

37. Between the months of March, 1793, and the 17th July, &c.—Thiers, French Rev., vol. iii., pp. 67, 68.

38. The New Reign of Terror, &c.—Mignet, French Rev., pp. 299, 300.

39. When Napoleon was engaged, &c.—Menzel, Gesch. der Deutsch., vol. iii., p. 331.

REMARK ON LAST NOTE OF 1ST PERIOD, P. 4.—The student will remember that Charles V., though he claimed of right to be Duke of Burgundy, did not acquire all the territorial possessions of his great-grandfather, Charles the Bold, and that the Duchy was annexed to France by Louis XI., in 1479.

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THE

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STUDENT'S MANUAL

BY

ALFRED WAITES.